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the syndicate are not irrigated and cannot be used for intensive cultivation. On the other hand, the water provided for irrigation is not efficiently utilized and huge quantities are misappropriated; the equipment is not maintained with the necessary care. Unfortunately the management of the syndicate is not working in close cooperation with the okoliya people's soviets, while the village soviets, farm workers' cooperatives, and mass organizations are not giving proper support to the syndicate. All these shortcomings must be eliminated to assure the proper success of the work.

SCORE KULAK PROPAGANDA -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 30 Oct 50

During the present sowing campaign, Ruse Okoliya has been seriously lagging in plan fulfillment, especially in the southern part of the area. The reason for this failure is seen in widespread kulak agitation which aims at undermining the sowing plan by urging the medium and small landholders to bury their seed and refuse to sow. A further reason for the shortcoming is attributed to the gullibility of some village chairmen, who lack information on the quantity of seed held by new cooperative members and private farmers.

In the villages with a predominant Turkish population, the peasants refrain from sowing because they still believe the agitators who tell them that the Ankara government will soon settle the problem of their emigration to Turkey. On the other hand, a vicious propaganda tries to persuade the more prosperous farmers who recently joined the cooperatives not to deliver their seed reserves, and many of them have followed suit and failed to furnish a single handful of seed.

In one of the villages, the secretary of the party committee stated that the poor farmers and the Communists duly delivered the seed to the cooperative, but all the others refused to do so and pretended that they did not have any. Nonparty cooperative members are not participating in the sowing campaign and the propaganda for seed delivery, whereas the women have not been enrolled by the party committees. Even in those villages where most farmers have joined the cooperatives, the kulaks are trying to induce new members to sabotage the sowing action. Many of the latter have been found guilty of concealing large quantities of seed while requesting seed subsidies from the government; some of these cooperators have put away as much as 5 tons of seed. So far, local party organizations have been very lax in correcting such harmful activities, and an energetic campaign must be launched to put an end to these seditious conditions.

SOVIET EXPERT CHECKS LOCAL TRACTOR WORK -- Sofia, Izgrev, 1 Nov 50

Soviet engineer M. V. Stepanyuk, a specialist in tractor work, toured the MTS of Ruse Okoliya on 28, 29, and 30 October 1950 and gave many valuable instructions to the workers and supervisors. Stepanyuk said that both the operators and supervisors were not sufficiently familiar with their machines and therefore not aware of their proper manipulation; parts were used and discarded prematurely, etc.

Stepanyuk also unmasked acts of sabotage committed by the former owners of the machines. T. Rusev of Novo Selo, Ruse Okoliya, former owner of a threshing machine, melted the bearing of a STZ-NATI tractor; R. Marinov, a member of the MTS Brigade No 5 in Ruse Okoliya, was also revealed as a saboteur; and M. Trifonov, a kulak, likewise damaged a STZ-NATI tractor.

The Soviet engineer also pointed out that MTS supervisors frequently pursue harmful personnel policies and favor old-time kulaks instead of young and poor, but reliable, operators. At a meeting in Ruse, Stepanyuk emphasized that kulak activities were responsible for the fact that relatively new machines were being withdrawn from circulation. He also criticized severely the poor organization of work brigades and explained the correct system of technical and accounting procedures.

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## SCORE SHORTCOMINGS IN MTS -- Sofia, Izgrev, 2 Nov 50

The MTS of Stalin Okrug are still suffering from serious shortcomings, the main ones of which are the defectiveness of the machines, the frequent breakdowns and the poor organization of brigade work. Many brigades exist only on paper; the tractors operate over widely scattered areas, sometimes 10-20 kilometers apart, and are not attached to a particular farm workers' cooperative.

It has been noted that tractor work in the Tolbukhin area has been very poor. Furthermore, in various areas the accounting personnel have failed to set up correct account reports based on the shift charts. The political supervisors have also been lax in conducting educational propaganda campaigns; as a result, competitive work has not developed, and youth, party, and trade-union organizations have not been established.

Because of those failures, D. Mateev, MTS director for the Tolbukhin municipal area, has been dismissed, and the same measure has been applied to other supervisors in this area and in all of Stalin Okrug for their hostile attitude and disregard of their duties.

## TO PROMOTE FORESTATION -- Sofia, Izgrev, 3 Nov 50

The capitalist regime left the country with 4 million decares of bare and eroded land and 4.5 million decares of decayed forests, as well as vast areas of entirely deforested hill and mountain lands. No afforestation system had been properly developed. In the period from 1885 to 1920, only 82,452 decares were afforested and 54,402 reforested, and in the following years an average of 30,000-50,000 decares were afforested annually. In 1947, 127,298 decares were afforested and 27,631 reforested, demonstrating the great progress which the new regime had made in the field of forestation. In 1948, 172,543 decares were afforested and 123,966 reforested, whereas in the spring of 1950 the afforestation plan was fulfilled by 87.7 percent, the reforestation by 43.6, and the replenishment of sparse forests by 67.1 percent; the plan for establishing mixed plantings was fulfilled by 77.3 percent.

However, many thousands of decares of eroded and bare soil must still be afforested before the end of the year. A considerable part of these areas will be afforested by the State Forests enterprise, which will conduct the work on 4,400 decares in Berkovitsa Okoliya, on 3,300 in Peshtera, 3,100 in Velingrad, 2,500 decares each in Khaskovo and Razlog Okoliyas, and 2,000 decares in Kolarovgrad Okoliya. Large areas will also be afforested this fall in Nikopol, Oryakhovo, and Svishtov okoliyas and in the Stalin municipal area, with 2,500 decares in each; 2,000 decares in Lom, 1,450 decares in Ruse Okoliya, etc.

The productivity and speed of forestation work has been increased since the introduction of planting hoes and planting boards. However, fall planting is encountering some difficulties, mainly with regard to recruiting the necessary manpower. The planting period usually takes 30 days, and it is hard to find large numbers of workers for such a short time, especially as the planting season coincides with the fall deep-plowing campaign.

This year's afforestation campaign is being conducted by a central action committee established under the National Council of the Fatherland Front and including representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Fatherland Front, the Ministry of Forests, the General Trade Union, the Dimitrov Youth Association, the National Union of Bulgarian Women, and other organizations. Okrug, okoliya, and local committees will handle the afforestation work. The central action committee and the commissions will launch a wide educational campaign to encourage high-quality and speedy forestation work.

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REPORT FALL SOWING PROGRESS -- Sofia, Izgrev, 3 Nov 50

The fall sowing campaign is reaching its final phase and, as of 31 October, showed the following results: wheat sowing throughout the country was fulfilled by 95 percent of the plan (101.9 percent on Farm Workers' Cooperatives and 100 percent on State Farms); rye sowing was fulfilled by 103.1 percent (106.7, 106.3) and barley sowing by 83.8 percent (82.5, 97.1).

The cooperatives and state farms have exceeded the wheat and rye sowing quotas, but the sowing of barley is still lagging in some okoliyas.

INCREASE NUMBER OF FARM WORKERS' CO-OPS -- Sofia, Izgrev, 31 Oct 50

As of 15 October 1950, the number of Farm Workers' Cooperatives in Bulgaria was 2,566, including 46.3 percent of all farms throughout the country and 41.9 percent of all arable land.

COLLECT 100,000 KILOGRAMS OF ACORNS -- Sofia Izgrev, 1 Nov 50

This year's collection of acorns is in full swing throughout the country; as of 29 October, it had yielded 100,000 kilograms. The goal of the campaign is the collection of 250 tons of acorns.

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